

The Chronicle.

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R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR.

Clarksville, Tenn.,
FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1868.

The irrepressible Henry S. Foote has addressed an earnest appeal to the Legislature, in behalf of a call for a Convention to remodel the Constitution. Agreeing with the erratic author of the appeal as to the necessity for remodelling the State government in the interest of political liberty, we think his labor is in vain, considering the character of the body to whom the appeal is made. If there be anything to hope from the Legislature, the first step towards reform should be the repeal of the Franchise law without which repeal the call for a convention would be an insulting mockery. The Legislature, in defiance of the Constitution as interpreted by the Court of Appeals, has conferred upon negroes the right to hold office, and in case a convention be called, it will, of course, be assimilated to the conventions held in the cotton States, that is a menagerie of black and white brutes—stupid negroes and their inferiors in everything save low cunning and unscrupulous villainy.

Mr Foote proposes to avert the damaging results of a convention elected under the present franchise law by insisting, as a condition precedent upon universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Of amnesty we have seen and heard enough to know that it may check further robbery of the Southern people under forms of law it confers no political rights. The South wants its political privileges, not amnesty for its heroic defense of those privileges against lawless invasion. As for universal suffrage we do not want it and oppose the assembling of a convention with that condition annexed. We believe the best interests of the State and the restoration of constitutional liberty inseparable from a government framed and administered by white men, and would prefer to wait an auspicious time for remedying Radical misrule by peaceable revolution to making any compromise with negroes upon the basis of a partnership in the administration of the government. We look upon negro suffrage as an indefinite prolongation of anarchy with all its attendant evils. The government, of which the present is a gross perversion, was made by and for white men, and the hopes of its success were predicated upon a predominance of virtue and intelligence in the constituent element. To subvert this theory and rest the security for life, liberty and property upon the ignorance of negroes under the direction of white men degraded even lower than the negro by the practice of degrading vice, is a work of folly for which there is no extenuation and nothing but ruin can follow it. The negro is not and never will be fit for self-government, and invest him with suffrage is to give him the power to ruin both himself and the white race. No government with such a constituency, can reach a higher point in the scale of dignity, power and prosperity than that now occupied by Mexico.

Universal suffrage is a Radical idea that must be exploded, or the government which enforces it will stand as a monument of folly in all time to come. We enter our protest against it, and against a convention committed to it in advance. Amnesty will prove a very inadequate compensation for a course so deep and enduring. The voice of wisdom appeals against such a degradation of the ballot box, and experience teaches no lesson in harmony with the madness of bestowing so sacred a right upon a race that never, except as slaves, made a step towards civilization. As slaves the negroes were contented and useful, as freedmen they are, and will ever be, thriftless and turbulent, a curse to themselves and to the government that so wrongfully and unwisely freed them and now attempts to force them, without previous training, up to the point of equality with a superior race long practiced in the arts of civilization and the business of self-government. Public opinion will not long tolerate them as voters and white men will do well to keep in view this foregone conclusion instead of shaping their political action so as to perpetuate the evil by means of a compromise holding out the false promise of an immediate amelioration of the political condition of the superior race.

The superiority of the whites must be insisted upon under every phase of the revolution now being waged.

Our Warehousemen are now sending out circulars, showing the advantages to the planter, afforded by this place as a tobacco market. Clarksville tobacco is known and appreciated wherever the weed is used, and the inference of the buyer is that Clarksville is the place to buy it, and hence we shall always find enough capital concentrated here to pay for the entire crop, if offered here. The last season foreign governments were liberally represented here and so far from not having competition enough prices were sustained throughout the season, and every hoghead offered, was competed for and forced to bring a price equivalent to its merits.

It is the opinion of some farmers that higher prices can be obtained in Louisville and New York but experience has demonstrated that the difference in prices will not more than cover the additional charges incident to shipment to those points, indeed it is well known that tobacco was repeatedly bought in Louisville, and sold here at a profit. Another advantage in selling here, is that the farmer can see his tobacco inspected and sold and receive his money without the delay consequent upon distant shipment and the risk of damage on the way and of foul play in the sale.

The stories told by N. Y. drummers are pure fictions designed to mislead the unwary, and to divert the tobacco trade from its legitimate course. The speculator who buys here, to sell in New York, bases his operations not upon the superiority of the latter as a market, but upon his knowledge of the European markets where certain kinds of tobacco will command the highest prices. This is an incidental advantage to the speculator, from which the producer derives but little profit. This is the best market for the farmer in the United States.

Judge Brien, smarting under his failure to get the nomination for a judgeship made a speech in Nashville, one night last week, in which he freely ventilated the rascality of yankee Radicals and declared himself in favor of universal suffrage. Judge Brien belongs to the party of native Radicals, who see, with feelings of consternation, that the northern interlopers are monopolizing the honors and profits of the "ring," and hence the split, which promises rich developments and, perhaps, a change for the better, in the political situation. The Judge ought not to have been surprised at the unfavorable turn of affairs against him and his party. He is forgetful of two facts which fully explain the mystery. In the first place, no people are disposed to repose confidence in men who have proven themselves unworthy of it by the betrayal of their friends and neighbors. The negroes know that every native Radical is the betrayer of his race and his native land, and the yankees urge this fact as a reason why such traitors should not be trusted. The feeling of distrust is deeply rooted, and the consequent repudiation of native Radicals, is a just retribution for their treason as well as for their active co-operation with adventurers who came from the North, to reap the harvest of plunder which the natives had won for their own gainers.

In the second place, the negroes are not free; they belong to the yankees and are by them employed to perform whatever acts may injure the white men of the South without any reference to political professions. To be a southern white man is all that is needed to arouse negro hostility. The yankee Radical hates and distrusts him as southern born and, therefore, a traitor to his race and to his native land and, second, he is one too many in the division of the spoils for the possession of which he, the yankee, led home and friends and, perhaps, a snug berth in a northern Penitentiary.

These multifarious considerations, if duly weighed, ought to have convinced Judge Brien long ago, that he and his native Radical friends had nothing more to hope from negroes and yankees than the rebels themselves who are more respected for their manly honesty and consistency, by the black and tans, than any Radical "to the manor born," and to race and home untrue.

President Johnson is reported to have said that he is not a candidate for re-election, but will do all in his power to prevent a minority, in the North, with the aid of bogus negro governments in the South, from getting possession of the government, next year. As we view the subject, it is completely in the power of the President to defeat the Radical negro scheme. And all that is necessary, is to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty, and then send honest men to preside over the military districts, who will see that every man who comes within the operation of that proclamation is registered and that no negro votes except in strict accordance with the letter of the unconstitutional military bill. If this be done, the mongrel constitutions can be defeated and the South be relieved from the curse of negro suffrage. If in connection with this important step, the authorities will carry out Gen. Ord's recommendation to put the idle negroes to work on the levees, for their food and clothing, a great national work can be accomplished at a small cost, and much suffering averted which is otherwise inevitable. Apart from the question of humanity, it is no less the duty than the interest of the government to rebuild the levees; a duty because the levees were destroyed in defiance of political justice and without the sanction of constitutional law; its interest, because it will redeem from the floods the garden spot of the Confederacy and add immeasurably to the national wealth. And since it so happens that unmerited suffering can be relieved and a national work accomplished by the one operation, it is the duty of the government to carry out the recommendation.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 22.—General Ord has issued the following order, to-wit:
HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
MEMPHIS, TENN., DECEMBER 22, 1867.
SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2087 (EXTRACT).
Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, Colonel of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry and Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Mississippi, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and represent to the President and Secretary of War the starving condition of the freedmen in a large number of the counties in his district, due to the ruin and bankruptcy of cotton planters and the absence of corn, or the means with which to buy it. He will report the absolute necessity of such provision being made by the Government to feed the armed freedmen, and thus avoid a war of races, in such sections as are without food. General Gillem will take with him such reports and letters on file as bear on this subject.
By command of Brevet Major-General Ord. (Signed) O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.

He also issued, on the 17th inst., the following military order:
Commanding officers are directed to notify the leading cotton men and to make such measures as may be necessary to give general publication of the fact that all freedmen who are able will be required to earn their support during the coming year, and to go to work upon the lands that it can be procured, even should it furnish a support only, and thus prevent their becoming a burden to the Government. All freedmen who can, but will not earn a livelihood when employment can be procured, will lay themselves liable to arrest and punishment as vagrants. The co-operation of sheriffs and constables and police magistrates is requested in the enforcement of this order, and any just action of theirs under its provisions will be sustained by the military authorities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The following was issued this morning:
Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, Adjutant-General of the Army, Adjutant-General of the State of California, Dec. 28th, 1867.—General Order No. 106.—By direction of the President of the United States the following orders are made:
First. Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem will turn over the command of the fourth military district to Brev. Maj. A. C. Gillem, and proceed to San Francisco, California, to take command of the Department of California.
Second. On being relieved by Brev. Maj. Gen. Ord, Brev. Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell will proceed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and relieve Brev. Maj. Gen. Gillem in command of the fourth military district.
Third. Brev. Maj. Gen. Pope will be relieved of the command of the third military district, and will report without delay at headquarters of the army for further orders, and then over his command to the next senior officer until the arrival of his successor.
Fourth. Major Gen. G. Meade is assigned to command of the third military district, and will assume it without delay. The Department of the East will be commanded by the senior officer in it until a commander is named by the President.
Fifth. The officers assigned in the foregoing order to the command of the military districts will exercise therein any and all powers conferred by the acts of Congress upon district commanders, and also any and all powers pertaining to military department commanders.
Sixth. Brevet Major-General Wager Swain, Colonel of the forty-fifth Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and assume command of his regiment.
By command of General Grant.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 26.—Captain Heald, Superintendent of the Capital, will resign his position to-morrow, on the alleged ground of health rekindled in his chest, and the Germans of Nashville, by saying that part of them had been in the penitentiary in the old country. The German citizens will hold an indignation meeting on Saturday, and appoint a committee to wait on the Governor and demand a retraction of the slanderous assertion attributed to him.

TOBACCO MARKET.

Our market closed, for the calendar year, with sales by Messrs. Whitlock, McKinney & Co. of 10 hds, and by Messrs. John J. Thomas & Co. of 37 hds.

In consequence of the soft condition of many of the samples, prices were irregular and some of the samples withdrawn from sale.

The sale was full enough to enable us to make classifications and furnish the following quotations, which are intended to apply to the new crop: Large 4 1/2 to 6c; common leaf, 12 to 14c; medium leaf, 14 to 16c; fair leaf, 11 to 13c; fine leaf, 14 to 17c; choice selections, 18 to 20c. There were no selections offered. A thin, bright hhd. a little mixed, raised by Mr. B. J. Metcalf, brought \$17.00 and a better hhd. of same class, but also mixed, raised by Mr. R. D. Turner, brought \$18.00.

The market will re-open with the new year with full breaks, affording opportunity for selections for the different foreign markets.

We find by reference to our files that the sales for the "Tobacco year" of 1867 were 13,475 hds, compared with 4903 hds for 1866. This gratifying result is not only due to the liberal policy of our Board of buyers, but to the high business qualifications and enterprise of our Warehousemen, but also to the hearty co-operation of our planters to rebuild our home market and restore to it its former high reputation.

The tobacco crop now coming in is not only a money market, and with increased banking facilities by the addition of the "Providence Savings Bank" to our list of Banks.

Our banking institutions, by their wise, conservative policy and admirable management, have held themselves at all times ready to discount every good bill offered at regular rates, keeping money easy—while our neighbors to the South and North of us have been compelled to restrict their discounting to a few months for money. (See Memphis and Louisville papers.) When money is at these rates the cotton and tobacco planters generally have to "pay the piper."

We have received two foreign orders that have reached our market, but have been left pending the early arrival of foreign buyers and orders for Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Venice; so we may reasonably expect even a better market than last season.

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Awakened to a true realization of his situation, that felt and treacherous, was consumed, had settled upon his lungs and marked him for his victim. He breathed his last upon the very day that was to have witnessed his marriage. The wedding was announced for 8 p. m., on Christmas day, and at 7 p. m., that day the bridegroom was in the spirit world. A bridal wreath, in that brief time, was changed into the veil of untimely widowhood, the happy Christmas, so joyous to all the world beside, became a day of mourning the wedding, such that would have summoned friends and relatives to a marriage feast, were converted into funeral biddings to a far more sad and solemn pageant while the marriage chimas that would have heralded two faithful hearts upon their voyage of wedded bliss, were tuned, at its very threshold, to the measure of a requiem so saddening that its very mention now fills the heart to overflowing with a grief that is exquisitely painful.

Let me, however, turn to the bereaved ones, from whom we would be but a moment, for the great grief which must afflict them now, and where we had fondly hoped to join our congratulations with others to the happiness of the fair young bride, we may only utter, in the poet's impassioned words:
"That a sorrow's crown of sorrow
Is remembering happier things."

TENNESSEE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Editors Chronicle.—As many persons here have been frequently written to, for information in regard to the condition and prospects of the Tennessee Orphan Asylum, I availed myself of an invitation from the lady managers to attend the Christmas festival of the children at the institution on Christmas day, that I might from personal observation, be able to give an accurate reply through your columns.

On the afternoon of the 25th ult., accompanied by a friend, I rode out. We were met at the door by two very neatly dressed little girls, who conducted us into the Chapel. There we found assembled quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, who had gone out to participate in the festivities and gladden the hearts of the children by their presence. We were then introduced to the Teacher and Matron, and found them highly intelligent ladies, and we think well qualified for the position they occupy.

The children, who were all of the yearling age, were singing and reciting, and the building, which was decorated with evergreens in the most tasteful and charming style. Here the family have morning and evening devotions, and on Sabbath preaching and Sabbath School. Just before dinner, Mrs. McKenney (Mrs. McKenney) conducted all the children into the Chapel, to receive and be introduced to the guests.

The boys in their new uniforms of gray, and the girls in their dresses of gray and white, and white, looked very attractive; indeed we have never seen a collection of handsome and more intelligent looking children. They were also, upon this occasion, new boots, shoes and hats, a Christmas present from Mr. Watson M. Cooke, of Nashville. So well timed and selected was the donation, that it seemed really a gift from Heaven.

They had some songs prepared for the day, and being called upon, they sang them. "O God, bless the children of the Orphan Asylum," was the first. It was sung by Mrs. W. M. Munford, the accomplished corresponding Secretary, and set to music by Mr. J. P. Conover, of this city, who so kindly tendered his services to teach them songs for the occasion. The following is a copy of the song:

God bless our friends all over the land,
From Acadia top to Cape Cod's strand,
They have sent us gifts both rich and rare,
And gave the Orphan child their care.

God bless the ladies of Tennessee,
Oh, happy and blessed may they ever be,
God bless! Oh, bless the ladies of Tennessee.

Could the dear ones look from Heaven above,
And see us here, in this house of love,
They would wail a blessing so sweet and true,
To rest, dear ladies, upon each of you.

Come—God bless the ladies, etc.

God bless our friends, far west by the sea,
Oh, happy and blessed may they ever be,
May she soon return from that distant shore,
To leave the Orphan's home no more.

Come—God bless the ladies, etc.

Mr. Norris Traveling Agent now in California.

Dinner was then announced, and we were invited to partake of the repast. The children took their places in the most quiet manner, exhibiting to the most quiet and genteel deportment, that the matron and teacher had fully discharged their duties.

Gen. J. G. Hornberger, who was an invited guest, being called upon, invoked Heaven's blessings upon the feast of the Orphan, which the kind matron, aided by our generous citizens, had spread for them—indeed a part of the good things were highly enjoyed by all.

The abundance of fresh sweet milk and tempting yellow butter, supplied from their own dairy. Children of cities and towns are seldom indulged in these luxuries. Mrs. Chapman, the widow of one of our gallant soldiers, and who is now in the institution, was the first to be called upon. We think she deserves special commendation.

Dinner being over, the children took recreation, and we, in company with others, examined the whole institution, and must say we were both surprised and delighted at the result of the labors of the noble ladies of Tennessee. The parlor, dormitory, kitchen, dining-room and all were in perfect order. We will say here, that the farm steward, Mr. Davis, is doing the farm very satisfactorily, and thinks, by the next year, he can almost provision the establishment.

Let me, however, turn to the bereaved ones, from whom we would be but a moment, for the great grief which must afflict them now, and where we had fondly hoped to join our congratulations with others to the happiness of the fair young bride, we may only utter, in the poet's impassioned words:
"That a sorrow's crown of sorrow
Is remembering happier things."

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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We invite the attention of Merchants to our facilities for selling the trade **BOOTS and SHOES**, on as favorable terms as the Jobbers of

Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati.

We buy all our goods for CASH, direct from the Manufacturers—and at as low prices as they can be bought by any house. The only difference is in cost of transportation, which is trifling, and we pledge ourselves to duplicate any bills bought in any of these cities. To those who desire to do a safe business, by purchasing only as they need the goods, thus avoiding any loss by decline in prices, we are confident we can offer superior inducements, and we wish an examination of our stock and prices.

Mens' Water Proof Boots. Mens' Sticheddown Boots. Mens' Grain Boots. Mens' Calf and Kip Boots. Mens' Low priced Boots. Mens' Calf and Kip Shoes. Mens' Calf and Kip Balmoral.

Wire Quilted Shoes, a new article and very desirable for laboring men. Wire Quilted Boots, for Boys, a prime article. Wire Quilted Shoes, for Girls. Boys' Boots and Shoes—full line. Copper Tipped Shoes always on hand.

Great care will be taken, at all times, to get Boots and Shoes for boys and girls that will wear well. All the above and many others not enumerated, to be found at the new Shoe Store recently opened by **COULTER & HILLMAN.**

Clarksville, January 3, 1868.

The past year has been a disastrous one to very many, and few indeed, engaged in mercantile pursuits, have realized the expectations with which they commenced business one year ago. The great staples of our country are selling at ruinously low prices. For the past three years our crops have been very short. Large amounts of money have disappeared, leaving, perhaps, less than one-half the amount that was in the country at the close of the war. The scarcity of money, the present year, will be seriously felt in this community, and the necessity for an economical adjustment of affairs must be apparent to many. We enter upon another year's business with many misgivings as to its prosperity, for we regard the commercial horizon rather gloomy; and in view of these facts we deem it proper that we express our firm conviction that our only safety lies in adhering for the future, as in the past, to the Cash system of doing business. Any departure, we are satisfied, will prove hazardous to our interests, nor do we think any benefit would be derived by the community; on the contrary, we believe consumers are now buying their goods 15 to 25 percent cheaper than if the credit system prevailed. We are aware of the difficulty of selling only for cash, as in many instances it is more convenient for the customer to buy on a credit, and it is often hard to say "no," and not give offense, yet realizing as we do, the absolute necessity to us of the prompt cash system, we commence this year with the fixed purpose of making it to the interest of every one to pay promptly, and we hope thus, by substantially offering a premium for the cash, to do away with all desire to obtain even short credits. In this connection it may not be improper to state, that we hold our salesmen personally responsible for the tickets they make.

We expect to labor more faithfully than ever before to please the public, and to afford the greatest advantages to all, and we humbly claim that a thorough trial will convince any unprejudiced mind that we offer extra facilities and inducements. We cordially invite all to visit our store.

Very respectfully,
COULTER & HILLMAN.

Clarksville, January 3, 1868.

For County Officers.

FOR REGISTER.
We are authorized to announce J. D. BRADLEY as a candidate for the office of Register of Montgomery County, at the next March election.
Nov. 22, 1867—td.

We are authorized to announce B. M. CURTIS, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Register of Montgomery County, at the next March election.
Nov. 29, 1867—td.

For County Trustee.
We are authorized to announce GEORGE BROWN as a candidate for County Trustee. Election to take place the 1st Saturday in March next.
Jan. 3rd, 1868—td.

J. B. TAPSCOTT
CIVIL ENGINEER,
ARCHITECT,
AND SURVEYOR.

Plans and specifications of Bridges furnished, also of Buildings and Ornamental Grounds. Work of every description connected with building measured and calculated. Also, Manufacturers' Agent for Steam Engines and Machinery of every description from Vermorel, Belling, Marbais, Iron, Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Slate and composition roofing.
All business entrusted to me will be attended to promptly.
Office on East side of Public Square, Clarksville, Tenn.
Jan. 3, 1868—td.

KINCAID & ARMSTRONG,
Franklin Street,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,
MANUFACTURERS

Of the most approved patterns of **Wrought Iron Cooking Stoves, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE,**
And dealers in all kinds of **Cast Iron Cooking and Heating Stoves, Hollow-ware and Fine Castings.**

REPAIRING AND GUTTERING
Done in the most approved manner, on short notice.
Jan. 3, 1868—td.

\$10 Reward.
LOST, in this city or vicinity, a small leather bag, containing the Tax list for 1865, for District No. 12, with my name on the back. I will pay the above reward for the book returned to me.
J. R. MARTIN,
Tax Collector.
Jan. 3, '68—td.

Trade Palace.
ONLY \$1.50!
Broadway Old Stand,
Franklin Street, opposite Square.

GENUINE
Wholesale Corsets.
—AT—
Trade Palace.
ONLY \$1.50!
Broadway Old Stand,
Franklin Street, opposite Square.

FANCY, STABLE AND FAMILY GROCERIES,
including almost every delicacy that can be had at
C. H. MORRISON & CO'S
Family Grocery, Franklin Street,
Jan. 3, 1868—td.

DISSOLUTION.
THE FIRM OF BUTHINGS & GRINTER was dissolved, November 5th, 1867, by mutual consent.
Jan. 3, 1868—td.